

The industrial training includes instruction in the domestic arts, such as sewing, dressmaking, baking, cooking, house-keeping, and laundering.

The literary course is designed to give a thorough grammar-school training. Music and art, for which the Osage children have a decided talent, are included in the course.

Those who have been with the Indians almost since the opening of the Mission find that they have improved even beyond their most sanguine expectations. One good Sister recounts her almost fruitless efforts with a sewing class in the "early days." Her pupils would insist that they did not need to learn, as their maternal parents did all their sewing. They were brimful of protests: "We don't wear patched clothes;" "We don't wear darned stockings," etc.

At times they sought a secure refuge from work in the protecting shelter of a convenient haystack, and they were fleet of foot in placing it between them and any messenger who sought them.

The Osage children have many good qualities, and the Sisters entertain strong hopes that in time they will reflect much credit on their pastors and teachers.

One of the former pupils of the School, a mixed-blood, is now a Franciscan nun, belongs to the faculty of the school, and is a successful instructor.

St. Louis' School is a delightful home, a bee-hive of industry, and a model of neatness. All Government inspectors give it unstinted praise. Mr. Dortch, the Chief of the Education Division of the U. S. Indian Office, who visited it recently, is particularly an admirer of the institution, and bears splendid testimony to the work it accomplishes. This school is one of the twelve Catholic mission schools supported out of tribal funds by contract with the Government. It is, therefore, subject to strict Governmental inspection. The Osages support this school with a generous heart, and delight to place their daughters within its protecting shelter.

